

prawns are taken only during the first quarter of flood-tide, and then plentifully : at the South Islands of Arran he captured numbers of them in the summer of 1835, and out of about fifty, found three with *Bopyri* attached.—See ‘Annals,’ vol. v. p. 256.

Palæmon squilla, Leach, Mal. pl. 43. f. 11–13; Edw. Crust. t. ii. p. 390.

Templeton notices this species as “common on the shore of Belfast lough.” It is of frequent occurrence in rock-pools throughout the range of the Down coast, and is likewise occasionally taken in deep water with the dredge.

I have met with it commonly in rock-pools about Ballantrae, Ayrshire.

Palæmon varians, Leach, Mal. pl. 43. f. 14–16; Edw. Crust. t. ii. p. 391.

A few examples have been procured in Belfast and Strangford loughs by Dr. Drummond and myself. Leach remarks that the *Astacus squilla* of Pennant may be his *P. varians*.

“*Palæmon Leachii*”

Is the name attached by Mr. J. V. Thompson to an Irish specimen in his collection.

Pasiphaë Sivado, Risso, Hist. Nat. l’Eur. Mérid. t. v. p. 81, ed. 1826; Edw. Crust. t. ii. p. 426.

“In the British Museum there is a specimen so named, and labelled ‘Ireland.’ From the donor, the Rev. James Bulwer, I learned that it was taken by him in the vicinity of Dublin.”—W. T. in ‘Annals,’ vol. v. p. 256.

[To be continued.]

XVIII.—Remarks on three species of *Marine Zoophytes*.

By ARTHUR HILL HASSALL, Esq.

Antennularia arborescens. Polypidom arborescent, arising from a tangled mass of tubular root-like filaments by a single trunk, which subsequently divides and subdivides into numerous branches; branchlets verticillate, long; cells tubular, not separated from each other by one or more small cup-like processes, as are those of *Antennularia antennina*.

In the ‘Annals and Magazine of Natural History,’ vol. vi. p. 168, pl. 5, I have described and figured an *Antennularia* which I conceived to be distinct from the common *A. antennina*, and which I then conjectured to be identical with the *Antennularia ramosa* of Lamarck.

The opinion originally entertained of its specific distinctness has recently been confirmed by some observations of Mr. J. Macgillivray, recorded in the ninth vol. of the ‘Annals,’ by whom many specimens have been found at Aberdeen, agreeing in all respects with my description; but I have since seen reason to discard the notion of its identity with Lamarck’s *Antennularia ramosa*, whose description of

that species, which is probably nothing more than the common branched condition, not worthy of being considered as a variety, of *Antennularia antennina*, contains no reference to the two chief specific characters of my species, viz. the circumstance of the polypidom arising by a single trunk, and the absence of the small tubular processes placed between the proper polype-bearing cells present in *A. antennina*. I propose, therefore, to designate my species *Antennularia arborescens*, a term which expresses one of its peculiarities.

Alcyonidium glomeratum. Polypidom massive, of no very defined outline; colour a deep uniform red, the shade of which approaches to vermilion.

I have lately been informed by Dr. Johnston that the *Alcyonidium rubrum* of Müller is very different from the deep red *Alcyonidium* referred to by me in the seventh vol. of the 'Annals of Natural History,' and which I supposed to be identical with that zoophyte. Although not the *Alcyonidium rubrum* of Müller, I still regard it as specifically distinct, notwithstanding the observations of Mr. Macgillivray to the contrary; or at all events, if it does not claim to be regarded as a distinct species, it can only be looked upon as a *permanent variety*, which is the next thing to a distinct species.

Mr. Macgillivray appears inclined to consider it as a mere accidental variety, and observes that I appear "to regard it as distinct, apparently on the sole ground of not having been able to detect any gradations of colour between it and the common kind, as might be expected were it a mere variety;" and says further, "that to be consistent, I ought to separate as so many distinct species those *Sertulariæ* which are occasionally found of a bright pink colour, and make two species out of *Laomedea geniculata*, of which Dr. Johnston has often observed coloured and colourless specimens growing upon the same stone."

The cases do not appear to me, however, to be at all analogous: the polypidoms of the Hydroid zoophytes are corneous and extravascular, while those of the *Alcyonidia* are coriaceous, fleshy, and continuous with the polypi themselves; the colour in *Alcyonidium glomeratum* is, therefore, probably a secretion from glands placed in it, which cannot be the case with the *Sertulariæ*. Moreover the colouring matter is uniformly diffused over the surface of the polypidom of *A. glomeratum*; while in the Hydroid zoophytes it usually extends only over a portion of the polypidoms, parts of them retaining their normal appearance.

Believing that in doubtful cases the truth is more likely to be elicited by separating species than by uniting them, I have ventured to assign a distinct specific name to what some would be disposed perhaps to regard as a mere variety; an opinion, however, in which at present I by no means concur.

Farcimia spathulosa. Internodes three or four times as large as those of *Farcimia salicornia*; cells spathulate, that is to say, rounded above and excavated below, for the reception of the head of the cell beneath; apertures semilunar, situated in the upper third of each cell.

As Mr. Macgillivray's observations on some specimens of *Farcimia* which occurred to him at Aberdeen would appear to throw some doubts upon the genuineness of this species, I have been induced to re-examine carefully my specimens of *Farcimia*, and the result has been, that in no case have I found other than rhomboidal cells on those of *Farcimia salicornia*, or spathulate, or modified spathulate, on those of *F. sinuosa*, or as I have now named it, *F. spathulosa*, a term which expresses a more positive character of the species than the other. The modified spathulate cells do indeed approach somewhat to a rhombic form, but are not perfectly so, and these I have only noticed in three or four of the basal, imperfectly developed internodes of a single specimen. My opinion, therefore, of the validity of this species remains unshaken; indeed, the great difference in the size of the internodes affords a character sufficiently distinctive, when there are no other differences between the species.

XIX.—*On certain species of Siberian Birds described by Latham, but which have hitherto been insufficiently determined.* By Prof. J. F. BRANDT of St. Petersburg. (Communicated by H. E. Strickland, Esq., M.A.)

[BEING very desirous that some light should, if possible, be thrown on the numerous nominal species of Siberian birds recorded in the works of Latham, I prepared a list of all the so-called species from Asiatic Russia, which appeared to be unknown to the modern ornithologists of Britain. This list I forwarded to Professor Brandt of St. Petersburg, the learned author of 'Descriptiones et Icones Animalium Rossicorum,' and of numerous other zoological memoirs, who has obligingly transmitted to me the letter which is here translated.—H. E. STRICKLAND.]

SIR,

You have had the goodness to send me a list of those species of birds in the 'Index Ornithologicus' of Latham which appear obscure to modern ornithologists. Accept my sincere thanks, together with a short notice of some of these species which I have been enabled to decypher, or which have been already correctly placed by other naturalists.

I have the honour, &c.

J. F. BRANDT.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 7, 1842.

RAPACES.

1. *Falco leucoryphos*, Lath. Ind. Orn. p. 17; Gm. Syst. vol. i. p. 259; Pallas, Itin. vol. i. p. 454; *Aquila leucorypha*, Pall. Zoogr. Rosso-Asiatica, vol. i. p. 352. = *Haliaëtus leucorypha*. It was in 1836 that I communicated to the Zoological Section of the German naturalists assembled at Jena a notice on the place which this bird

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